State of Alaska
Department of Fish and Game
Nomination for Waters
Important to Anadromous Fish

ALASKA DEPT. OF
FISH & GAME

OCT 13 1992

REGION II
HABITAT DIVISION

AWC Volume (SE) SC SW W AR IN USGS Quad Craig A-3

Anadromous Water Catalog Number of Waterway 103-25-10050-2031

Name of Waterway East Fork Saltery Creek USGS name ___ Local name X

Addition X Deletion ___ Correction ___ Backup Information ___

For Office Use

Nomination # 93 068

Revision Year: ___

Revision to: Atlas ___ Catalog ___

Both X

Revision Code: A-Z

Samuel Shea — Regional Supervisor — 10-9-92 Date

Ed Jain — 12/15/92

Z Drone — Drafted — 12/31/92 Date

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Migration	Anadromous
coho salmon	7/22/92		X		Yes
Dolly Varden char	7/22/92 & 7/30/92		X		unknown

Provide any clarifying information, including number of fish observed, location of fish survey data, etc. Attach a copy of the fish survey data, if available. Attach a copy of a map showing location of mouth and upper points of each species, specific stream reaches identified for spawning or rearing, locations of barriers, such as falls.

Comments:

See attached field notes and inspection reports. Upper limit is at apparently barrier falls.

Name of Observer (please print) James D. Durst, Habitat Biologist

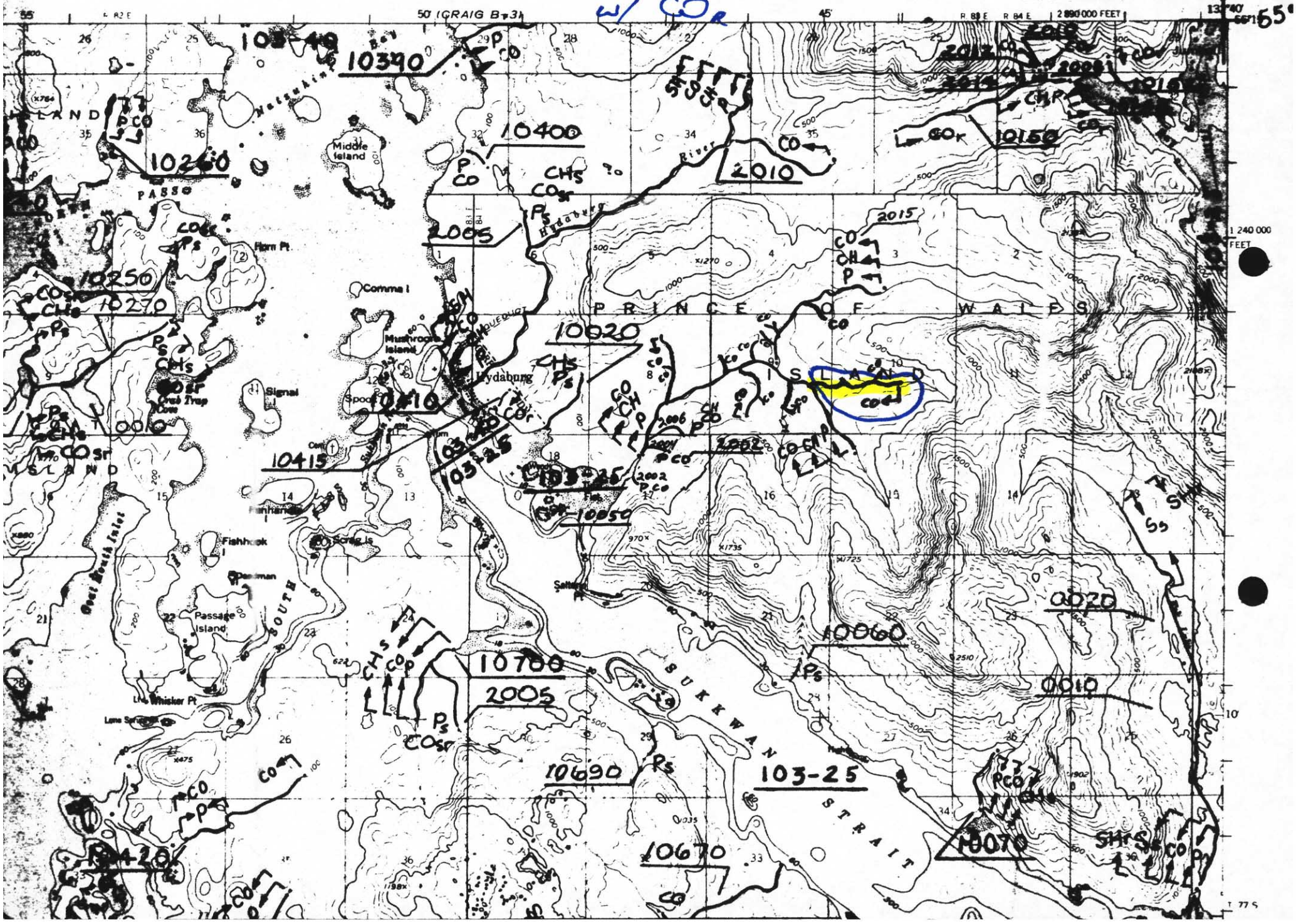
Date: 10/5/92 Signature: James D Durst

Address: ADF&G Habitat Division
P.O. Box 271, Klawock, AK 99925

Signature of Area Biologist: Jack Gustafson

Rev. 12/91

Add STREAM
103-25-10050-2031
w/ CO$_R$



22 July (cont.)

Sattery:

above trib, gets squirrelly as to type "A bedrock" stream; some points of bedrock banks; good gravel & cobble substrate, OHW 20'-30', w/ some wider blowouts in alder patches, good LWD

trap lower portion bedrocky substrate KFP n/F; some 20 co, 7 DV

4%-8%, w/ short pitches 9 ...

trap 26 DV, 14 co (KFP 5 DV, 1 co)

trap 11 co, 26 DV

at base of 6'-7' rock chute falls; large pool 2'-3' at bottom, ~10' horizontal; most intermediate pool

22 July (cont.)

bedrock banks, mostly gravel/cobble substrate (1/2" - 8")

trap: ~100' above falls; 7 DV OHW 30'-50'; good gravel; type A if ...

trap: ~200' above last trap; 4 DV, type A if ...

trap ~ ... above last trap; 16 DV

30 July (cont)

#2: 41", S, 54' ; ~100' below upper end aread; leans away from stream & trib

walked up hollow, examining stream for classification

~350' above trib, Type A both banks
next 325', Type B both banks
next 245', pick up bedrock componented Type A; S bank picks up rock bank ~100 below falls

per Ron Wolfe

[above falls, leave marginal pulp & nonmerch; may need yarding corridors due to 40' trees ~~being~~ hitting 60' pulp sticks]

30 July (cont.)

continued upstream, & placed 6 traps put in stream, up lower one at next to upper point trapped on 7/22, ending ~600' upstream, where stream 10-20' wide, cobbly/rocky; bedrock chains, LWD & pools somewhat, 10% stream above

upper trap: 1 DV
next trap: no fish
next trap: 8 DV
next trap: 21 DV
next trap: 7 DV (upper trap 7/22)
lower trap: 12 DV (lower trap 7/22)

barrier falls:

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

To: Al Peterson
Forest Practices Forester
Department of Natural Resources
Ketchikan

Date: July 24, 1992

File No: SE-92-004

Phone: 755-2485

From: James D. Durst
Habitat Biologist
Habitat Division
Klawock

Subject: Field Inspection - KFP Saltery Point Unit 110, and the 100 Road

On July 22, 1992, Ellis Worthylake (KFP), and I examined aspects of Klukwan Forest Products, Inc.'s (KFP's) Saltery Point Unit 110, and the 100 Road System.

Unit 110: Ellis and I walked the 100 Road alignment to near where the 240 Spur takes off, then dropped down to the noncataloged mainstem of Saltery Creek. KFP personnel had trapped the area about a week earlier, and proposed upper limits of anadromous fish on Saltery Creek and a tributary. I placed six baited minnow traps along about 800' of Saltery Creek. Dolly Varden char were captured in all traps. Coho salmon were captured in the three traps below a low falls, and not in the three traps above the falls. The falls is 6-7' high, with a horizontal component of about 10'. The face and head are bedrock chutes. A pool at the bottom was 2-3' deep at the time I saw it, with fairly low water. The lack of coho captures by myself or KFP above the falls suggests that it may be an anadromous fish barrier. KFP believes the falls to be the upper limit of anadromous fish, and has flagged the unit accordingly.

The 350' or so of Saltery Creek we examined above the falls is 20-50' wide, with vegetatively controlled banks, an average gradient less than 8%, good LWD, and substrate of gravel to cobble. Large bedload movements during high water events appears fairly common, as evidenced by gravel bars and multiple channels. At the base of the falls, a 2-5' tributary enters from the south. Average gradient appears about 10%, with bedrock and cobble substrate, incised banks, and low flow. The 700' or so of Saltery Creek below the falls is complex in nature. Banks range from 10' high rock walls, to silty forest floor, to near-level vegetated gravel bars. Substrate is equally varied, from small gravel, through cobble to differing kinds of bedrock. Gradient is occasionally 9% for short reaches, but typically 4-8%. Ordinary high water width is generally 20-30', but is wider in a few places with vegetated gravel bars. LWD is fairly abundant, and seems to play a major role in channel morphology.

At the lower end of this section, a tributary enters from the north. At its mouth, the tributary is 5-10' wide, and adjacent to a high water channel of Saltery Creek. We went up the tributary about 400', to where KFP flagged a 2-5' wide section as the upper limit of anadromous habitat. I agree with their assessment. I saw coho fry in most of the pools below this point, and a baited minnow trap in the lower end of the tributary captured coho and Dolly Varden. The anadromous portion of this stream has a gradient of 3-4%, with silty banks and sandy gravel substrate. Banks are held in place by the vegetation. LWD is abundant.

It appeared to me that Saltery Creek had lost its rocky influence by the time we reached the mouth of the tributary. Ellis agreed with that assessment, and said that it continues without rock downstream. LWD appears to be prominent, gradient shallow, and the banks vegetatively controlled.

I have two major concerns. First, the falls does not appear to have the makings of a full physical barrier to coho. I have discussed this with Division of Sport Fish, and they have the same opinion. Further trapping well above the falls would help shed light on whether adults made it up the falls last year, but the fry have been blown out in the high energy section I trapped. Since fry would be unable to make it up the falls, they would not now be present, but may be present higher up in the stream if not blown out there. Alternatively, the low water levels at present may be inhibiting fry movement in the stream, and the traps were not in areas they currently reside. Second, if the falls are determined to be the upper limit of anadromous habitat, I am concerned that this high energy stream will unravel as a result of removing the large trees holding the banks in place, causing instabilities which could heavily impact the anadromous habitat below the falls.

<u>100 Road</u>: Considerable progress has been made on this road system since the last time I visited it. The mainline is pioneered nearly to the east property boundary, and the rock trucks were halfway between the 240 and 250 spurs. The bridge over the North Fork Saltery Creek looks good. The fine gravels on the west bank were retained, and damage to the stream from instream work appears negligible. Grass seeding along the cut bank and waste area west of the bridge would be beneficial to keep sediment out of the stream. The culvert at station 32+00 is in and appears to be functioning for fish passage. I appreciate KFP's care with both of these crossings.

I would like to reexamine Saltery Creek above the falls once some rain has raised water levels a bit. At the same time, we could have an interagency discussion on appropriate water body type classifications for the stream reaches involved.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

To: Chris Westwood
Area Forester
Department of Natural Resources
Ketchikan

Date: August 4, 1992

File No: SE-92-004

Phone: 755-2485

From: James D. Durst
Habitat Biologist
Habitat Division
Klawock

Subject: Forest Practices Inspection and Variation Request - KFP Saltery Point Unit 110

On July 30, 1992, you, Ron Wolfe (KFP), and I participated in a Forest Practices Inspection of Klukwan Forest Products, Inc.'s (KFP's) Saltery Point Unit 110, and the 100 Road System. The major focus of the inspection was the water body classification of East Fork Saltery Creek and the tributary at the west edge of Unit 110. An impromptu variation request was made by KFP. The three trees requested along the tributary will be discussed in this report. A fourth requested tree, along East Fork Saltery Creek, will be discussed with other trees along that stream which KFP indicates will be requested in the near future.

FOREST PRACTICES INSPECTION

The following comments are being submitted pursuant to the Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17). We recommend that those comments which are enforceable under the Forest Practices Regulations (11 AAC 95.010-180) be transmitted as stipulations, and those which cannot, be identified as advisory. Please note that if authorization is required pursuant to AS Title 16, it will be issued under separate cover directly to the applicant. Our comments are as follows:

Unit 110: The tributary at the west unit line was examined first, and determined to be a Type A water body. We then examined East Fork Saltery Creek from the tributary up to about 600' above the falls. At that point, East Fork is 10-20' wide, with gravel, cobble, and bedrock substrate, and moderate levels of large woody debris (LWD) and pools. The gradient upstream of this point was 10%. I placed [illegible] baited minnow traps, the lower two of which were [illegible] locations as the upper two traps during my trappin[illegible] 22. Dolly Varden char were the only fish captured. [illegible]d upon trapping results, the upper limit of anadromous fish habitat is the falls. Above this point, the stream is unclassified, possibly becoming a Type C water body by the time the unit ends. After careful examination, it was